The Weekly North-Carolina Standard.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."—Daniel Webster.

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The Weekly Standard.

W. W. HOLDEN. J. W. HOLDEN.

W. W. HOLDEN & SON,

EDITORS OF THE STANDARD,

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Good.—A white man named Bowen was recently arrested in South Carolina by order of Gen. Sickles, for going about among the freedmen and making speeches which caused them to neglect their work. One of the official letters of Capt. J. W. Clous thus states the case against Bowen:

"It is represented that this Bowen issues what the freedmen consider 'orders' for them to attend these meetings; threatening them with fines if they do not attend; telling them that no charge can be made against them for leaving the crop; that these meetings are ordered by Brevet Major General Scott, and promising them a band of music. This has all tended to produce disorder, and as this is the time the crop must be saved or lost, no time can be spared from it.

The Major-General Commanding orders that you take Mr. Bowen into custody, and prefer such charges as the evidence in the cases may warrant, in order that he may be brought to trial before a military tribunal."

We find the above in our exchanges. If "this Bowen" has been acting as represented, he has been acting very improperly and foolishly. It, as an officer of the Union League, he has been telling the people that he has a right to fine them for non-attendance at meetings, or to do any thing to deprive them of their free will as citizens, he deserves expulsion from the Order. Members of this Order are not thus bound. They act together as political equals from choice, and they are cemented together by regard for each other as patriots and love for the Union.—There is nothing arbitrary or domineering in the Order, and so far from discouraging industry and attention to business, one of its leading objects is to promote and elevate labor and laboring men.

It is true, the crops must be saved or lost, but this applies equally to both races. Labor in this country is now involuntary.

But if "this Bowen" deserves to be deprived of his liberty,—to be tried by a military court and punished, what should be done with "this" Pell and "this" Gales, who are the Editors of the *Sentinel*, of this City, the organ of Gov. Worth? We respectfully invite the attention of the commanding General to the following extracts from that paper, of date July 30. Speaking of Tennessee the *Sentinel* says:

"It is the precise condition in which the Red String Radicals would place North-Carolina. It is this for which they are toiling night and day, stirring up the blacks against the whites, and endeavoring to excite hostility and create alienation between the poor and the rich. Will the people of North-Carolina listen to these vile enemies of freedom and of both races?"

Is this true? Is it true that the Republicans of this State are "stirring up the blacks against the whites?" If true, they are enemies to reconstruction, to the government, to law and order, and the very existence of society, and they ought to be dealt with as promptly as "this Bowen" has been. But if not true—if false, as every one knows it to be, will Gen. Sickles allow such language to be used? Does it not tend to strife and bloodshed?

The *Sentinel* of the same date also says:

"And yet it must be plain to every one, that in matters of government and of social life, in a country heretofore ruled by white people, the ineffaceable mark and its accompaniments which God has put upon the negro race, must always have their influence, not against the negro race affecting any essential right of a freeman which he ought to enjoy, but in claiming for the white race that preference which virtue, refinement and its accompaniments must always assert."

Here it is falsely assumed that the colored people are claiming social equality with the whites, and an effort is made, on this untenable ground, to inflame the latter against the former. And not only this, but the colored race are denied all interest or control in the government. This is directly in the face of the reconstruction acts, and is calculated, and no doubt intended by the *Sentinel*, which desires a war of races, to inflame the colored people against the whites. It seem to us that such language on the part of the organ of Gov. Worth, is quite as objectionable and quite as dangerous as any thing that has been said by "this Bowen."

Again, the *Sentinel* says:

"In the South, whatever may be the attempts of the government, or rather the Radical party, to uproot the very foundations of society, and to Mexicanize our people," &c.

Here it is charged that "the government" is attempting to "uproot the very foundations of society, and to Mexicanize our people."—What must be the tendency of such language but to excite the people against the government? Has "this Bowen"—even if all that is alleged against him be true—gone as far in the path of sedition as "this" Pell and "this" Gales?

It should be borne in mind that the *Sentinel* newspaper is the official organ of Gov. Worth, and that one of its Editors is printer to the rebel Legislature soon to re-assemble in Raleigh. The Editors of the *Sentinel* are, therefore, *paid out of the State Treasury to inculcate the views above quoted.* One of the Editors is a State officer, and the other is a paroled ex-Confederate officer. In the name of eighty or ninety thousand loyal men in this State, we protest against the continuance of officials in our State government, who uphold and support this paper in its utterance of these atrocious sentiments. The *Sentinel* lies and says that the colored people of this State are claiming social equality with the whites. It is paid for this out of the taxes wrung from the impoverished people of the State. The *Sentinel* lies and says the loyal men of this State are "vile enemies" to freedom and to the white and colored people. It is paid for this out of the taxes wrung from the impoverished people of the State. The *Sentinel* lies and says that the colored man has no part or lot in the government, and that he has been marked by God as unfit to take part in the government, as provided by act of Congress. It is paid for this out of taxes wrung from the impoverished people of the State, including the colored people thus assumed to be incapable of self-government because under the special mark of God. We say it is paid for this, for the reason that, as every one knows, if the State patronage referred to should be withdrawn from the *Sentinel*, it would soon cease to exist. It lives, moves and has its being in State patronage. It was born of it, and will die when it is withdrawn.

The loyal people of this State protest against the continuance in office of such rebel tools as Jonathan Worth. They want an honest, loyal, patriotic, "iron-clad" Governor. They do not see how the present State officers of various grades can enforce the civil law and obey the military at the same time. If they obey the military, as they must and do every day, what becomes of their solemn oath to support the Constitution and enforce the laws of the State?—If they keep their oaths, and enforce the civil law, they are liable to be arrested in their functions and removed. Gov. Worth can not, to-day, place an old rusty pistol in the hands of a Sheriff or Jailor to guard prisoners, without permission of the military; and yet he has taken a solemn oath as Governor to execute the duties of his office "agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the State." Why, what is the man doing in that office, with such an oath upon him, at the same time serving the military as thoroughly, as implicitly, as fully as the Orderly Sergeant who rides behind his General? Let him get out of it at once. If he is there, under such circumstances, on account of the dollars, then he is mean; if from the hope that he can defeat reconstruction, and thus advance the views of Northern copperheads and Southern traitors with Andrew Johnson at their head, then he is mistaken. Let him get out of that place at once. He trifles with his conscience where he is, and he obstructs reconstruction. He is a blight and a mildew on the State. Let him depart in peace, and with some show of decency, before the time comes for the people to eject him from the place with scorn and contempt.

Our loyal people also protest most indignantly against the re-assembling of the Legislature. It can do no good, but will do harm, by exciting the people against the government, and by absorbing in their own pockets (the members) and squandering on favorites the hard-earned taxes in the Treasury. There are not forty loyal men in the body. More than two-thirds of the members are opposed to the government, and instead of advancing they will obstruct the work of reconstruction. We earnestly pray that this temporary curse may be averted. It is said, we need a penitentiary. This may be so, but this is not the time to build it. It is said Gen. Sickles is to permit the Legislature to re-assemble, in order that it may take steps to build a penitentiary. We do not believe this. Gen. Sickles, as a member of the bar and as a private citizen, may favor the penitentiary mode of punishment, but officially, he has nothing to do with a penitentiary in North-Carolina. It is also said some provision should be made to pay the interest on the old debt. We had better clothe our naked, and feed our starving poor before we do that. The Legislature is wanted to legalize the action of the Board of Claims, which has made certain allowances that ought to have been settled in Confederate money. It is wanted to furnish more printing for the Governor's organ. It is wanted to impose more taxes, to be squandered on favorites and useless offices. It is wanted to appropriate money to repair and refit the Governor's Palace, in a style to please the fastidious taste of mushroom oligarchs. It is wanted to plot against reconstruction—to bolster up that corrupt and wicked faction, the so-called Democratic party—to scheme, and plan, and worry along, in the hope that something will happen to paralyze and prostrate the Congress, and thus let in treason broadcast to the public councils. If Gen. Sickles wants aid in this State in the work of reconstruction, as we are sure he does, he will find none in this rebel Legislature. There are a few good men in it, but eight months ago some of these were summoned before Committees and rudely interrogated on charges of treason and sedition, because they had asked Congress to pass the reconstruction acts; and they were also threatened, in debate, with the pillory and whipping-post, for the same *offence!* This is a pretty body to reassemble at this time to make laws for a loyal people!

A Loyal Governor for Texas.

The following order has been issued by Gen Sheridan:

Headquarters Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, July 30th, 1867.

Special Orders
No. 105. }

A careful consideration of the reports of Brevet Major-General Chas. Griffin, U. S. A., shows that J. W. Throckmorton, Governor of Texas, is an impediment to the reconstruction of that State under the law. He is therefore removed from that office.

E. M. Pease is hereby appointed Governor of Texas, in place of J. W. Throckmorton, removed. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major General Sheridan:
(Signed) GEO. L. HARTSTUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General."

Gov. Pease is a native of Connecticut, but has been a resident of Texas since 1823. He is a lawyer of eminence at the Texas bar, served in both branches of the Texas Legislature and was twice elected Governor from 1853 to 1857. He was a consistent Union man during the war.

Gov. Pease has the full confidence of the loyal people of Texas.

The Legislature.—The Charlotte *Democrat* "hopes the members of the Legislature will show their good sense by refusing to asemble in Raleigh on the third Monday in August." Now we do not pretend to advise the members in the premises. The last session of the Legislature was adjourned to meet again on the third Monday in August, and we suppose a right goodly number of the members will embrace the favorable opportunity of visiting Raleigh about the above time.—*Wilmington Journal.*

And the tax-payers of the State will have to pay each of those visitors six dollas per day and mileage, amounting probably to the insignificant sum of twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars. What good can the Legislature do if it does assemble? Is there the slightest necessity for such meeting?—We North-Carolinians are disposed to complain of radical rule, but how many are ready to protest against the waste of the public money by our civil officers and lawmakers. The people of this State have no power over Congress and the District Commanders, but they can hold their State representatives to a strict accountability.—*Char. Dem.*

The *Democrat* omitted to state that the Editor of the *Journal*, who is one of the clerks to the Senate, will get his ten dollars per day during the session of the Legislature.

It is much to be regretted that the Congress did not *direct* the District Commanders to remove every office-holder who can not take the "iron-clad" oath. That would have relieved us in short order of this troublesome, expensive and offensive Legislature.

Every man is marked, if not killed, who stands in the way of Brownlow and Radicalism.—*Sentinel.*

What a whopper! There are some forty thousand anti-Brownlow men in Tennessee. Every one of them who is not killed, is marked! Does the *Sentinel* suppose its readers will believe such nonsense?

The only killing we have heard of in Tennessee was at Memphis and Franklin, with the exception of the picking off, every day or two, of some Unionist by some bush-whacker. At Memphis, the disunionists and anti-Brownlow men amused themselves for hours by killing loyal people. We believe they have never been punished for it. These traitors did the same thing recently at Franklin. This is the killing that delights the *Sentinel*. It would like to have it become general, and therefore its efforts to inflame the great body of the whites against the Union whites and the colored people.

D. G. McRae, Esq.—We are gratified to be able to state that a *nol. pros.* has been entered as to this gentleman, and he has been discharged from custody by the military court now in session in this City. We felt sure from the first that Mr. McRae was innocent of the charge on which he was arrested. The sympathies of his large circle of strongly attached friends have been greatly roused in his behalf, and it affords us much pleasure to chronicle the fact of his discharge from custody with no shadow upon his name.

In connection with this case we heard of an incident a day or two since, creditable alike to the witness and to the friend for whose benefit the sacrifice was made. Duncan McCormick, Esq., of Cumberland, who is 72 years of age, was summoned to appear before the Court as an important witness for Mr. McRae. He received the notice on the 24th, to attend on the 25th. He felt that he ought to be here on the 25th, and so he started on foot and walked fifty-two miles, reaching Raleigh on the 25th before the Court opened. Such a proof of friendship and devotion to duty deserves to be recorded and remembered.

Theo. H. Hill, Esq.—We are much gratified to learn that the Poem, read by this gentleman at the recent Commencement of Pittsborough Scientific Academy, produced a fine impression upon the large and intelligent audience. It was received with such marked evidences of appreciation in the morning, when delivered, that Mr. Hill was urged to repeat it at night, which he did to the gratification of all present. We hope to see this fine Poem soon in print.

Oaths of Office.

We give below the oath taken by Jonathan Worth when he was inaugurated as Governor of North-Carolina:

"I, Jonathan Worth, do swear that as Governor of the State of North-Carolina, I will execute the duties of that important office without favor or affection, *agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the State*, and according to the best of my skill and ability. So help me, God."

A Justice of the Peace, among other things, swears:

"That I will not delay any person of common right, by reason of any letter *or order from any person in authority to me directed*, or for any other cause whatever; and if any letter *or order* come to me, *contrary to law*, I will proceed *to enforce the law*, such letter *or order* notwithstanding."

Every member of the Legislature takes an oath to support the Constitution of the State; and every officer of the State, from the lowest to the highest, is sworn to enforce the laws of the State.

But the military is supreme. The Governor can do nothing without permission of the commanding General. He is sworn to discharge the duties of his office agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the State; yet the commanding General sets aside these laws, and makes new ones whenever he chooses. Indeed, *we have no State Constitution.* President Johnson himself declared that we lost our old Constitution by rebellion, and the Constitution framed by the Convention under the provisional government, *was voted down.* But Gov. Worth and his partizans claim that we *have* a Constitution. He swears to support it, but breaks his oath by obeying every hour the orders of the commanding General, which are in direct violation of the provisions of that instrument.

What is the remedy? The remedy is for the State officers to resign, and let their places be filled by persons who will be required to take no such oaths, and who will be responsible alone to the military for their action.

A False Report Corrected.

We learn from a friend at Asheville that a person of distinction, who has recently visited Raleigh and returned to that place, has started the report that a "serious split" has taken place in the Republican party in Raleigh—that Messrs. Pool, Moore, Settle and others, had broken off from the party and declared they did not belong to it, &c.

It is hardly necessary to say that there is no foundation for this report. If Mr. Moore has given in his adhesion to the Republican party, or if he belongs to it, we do not know it. We should be glad to have his aid as a member of the party. But there are no sounder Republicans in the State than Mr. Pool and Mr. Settle. They are both members of the Republican State Committee, and will both doubtless be present at the September Convention.

The person referred to should be careful how he scatters reports. He is known to be thoroughly rebellious, however, and what he may say against Republicans willl be taken with many grains of allowance.

There is no split, and there will be none in the Republican party in this State. The Convention of the 4th September will be a harmonious body. We know of no disposition among Republicans to foment discord and strife in the party; but if there should be, those attempting it will be instantly blasted by the indignation of the loyal masses. The State must be restored to the Union before this time next year. The Republican party can alone do this work. *It is going to do it.*

Is Your Name on the Roll?

There are Union men in the South who decline to unite themselves to the Republican party, and yet declare they are the best Unionists among us. They are fretted if their Unionism is questioned. Well now, gentlemen, the Republican party is the Union party, and there is no other party in the country. Let us put a case: A man volunteers for twelve months in the Union army. He fights through his twelve months, but declines to re-enlist. Such a man *has* been a soldier, but he can not claim *now* to belong to the army. It is so with the Republican party. The best evidence that a man is a Unionist is to see him in the Republican ranks. He can do but little if any good if he is not in the ranks. It is very well to point to his scars as a volunteer, and to say he is true; but the conflict is still going on, and the name of every soldier should be on the roll, so that, when called to the post of duty, he can at once respond and go forward, and by his conduct prove his fidelity.

Is your name on the roll of the Republican party? If really a Unionist, and your name is not on the roll, put it there at once. Those who are ashamed of the Republican party in the day of its weakness in North-Carolina, will be forgotten by it in the day of its power.

Removal of Gen. Sheridan.—The rebel papers are calling for the removal of this gallant officer, and the signs in the papers are that the President may yield to this call. The removal of Gen. Phil Sheridan would be the great event of the day. Will the President risk it? Will Gen. Grant see it done without an earnest protest against it? Gen. Sheridan is already a favorite with millions of our loyal people, and his removal would create an enthusiasm for him which would probably seat him in the Presidential chair. To remove Gen. Sheridan would be to ignore and insult the great mass of the loyal people of this nation. We repeat, is the President bold enough, or reckless enough to risk it?

A great Republican Convention was in session in Richmond, Va., on the 1st instant.

Pertinent Questions and Answers.

Why is there so little money circulating in this State? Because we are not reconstructed.

Why is there so general and well-founded complaint of hard times? We are not reconstructed.

Why are there so many idle, unemployed persons in this State? We are not reconstructed.

Why is there so much poverty, and suffering for the veriest necessaries of life? We are not reconstructed.

Why are the lands and city and town lots so unsaleable? We are not reconstructed.

Why is it that none of the abundant idle capital of the North and West has come here? We are not reconstructed.

Why is it our railroads are not built?—We are not reconstructed.

Why are our rich mineral resources not developed? We are not reconstructed.

Why is it that the cause of education languishes? We are not reconstructed.

Why is there such mistrust and want of confidence in each other? We are not reconstructed.

Why is it there are no signs of healthy, vigorous recuperation? We are not reconstructed.

Why are there so few improvements going forward? We are not reconstructed.

Why so much despondency and recklessness? We are not reconstructed.

How long will this terrible state of affairs continue? Just so long as we are not reconstructed.

Who are the enemies to the peace, order, stability and prosperity of this State? All who oppose reconstruction.—*Alabama State Sentinel.*

The above questions and answers apply as well to North-Carolina as to Alabama. Let them be well considered, and let our people register and vote accordingly. Do not register for the purpose of embarrassing the work of reconstruction, but register so as to be able to vote for a Convention, and afterwards for sound Republicans as delegates to the Convention.

We hear a great deal from the disunion presses about "Radical Republican rule."—The people are urged not to "degrade" themselves by voting to fasten on themselves such rule. This is prejudice and passion—the very things that involved us in all our troubles. Let us have some reason and common sense on the subject. It was Radical Republicanism that suppressed the rebellion. It was Radical Republicanism that set free the slaves. It was Radical Republicanism that brought Sherman to Raleigh, and compelled the surrender of Lee at Appamattox Court-house. When these things were done, the entire South with one accord cried out, "We submit—we are subjugated—only give us terms—take our property, but spare our lives, and we will go back to the Union on any terms the conqueror may prescribe." Every one remembers this, and knows it to be so.—Who, then, has broken faith? Not the Republicans, for they have been only striving for two long years to complete in the civil councils what they achieved in the field.—They want to restore the Union, which the rebellion for a time destroyed. It must be restored on the terms they have laid down. They can not recede. They must finish their work. Those who are with them in this work are Unionists; those opposed to them are disunionists. We have suffered for more than six years the evils of disunion. It is our first duty, as it is essential to our best interests, to rid ourselves of these evils by promptly and cheerfully going back to the Union under the acts passed for that purpose by Congress.

The Richmond Court of Hustings has replied in a high toned Virginia manner to General Schofield's inquiry by what rule of law they sentenced a school teacher to a fine of $150 and imprisonment for thirty days, for punishing a boy who disturbed the school, while the elder brother of the boy, who committed an aggravated assault on the teacher was dismissed with a penalty of one cent. They reply that there never was a time when a Virginia Court would convict a Virginian for assaulting a teacher for punishing a boy; and we suppose they mean also that there never was a time when a Virginia Court would not fine and imprison a Northern teacher for punishing a son of Virgnia. That is the Virginia mode of getting back what they pay the teacher, with interest. It is likely that General Schofield will give that Court a lesson in the administration of justice.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Yes, and how long will the lesson last?—If Virginia should go back to the Union rebel-end foremost, Virginia will then do as she pleases. She will give "mean white Union men," "niggers" and "yankees" just what she thinks they deserve. Virginia will do it. That she will.

We understand that quite a ferment was occasioned yesterday among the colored people by reason of the discharge of a number of them from employment on account of their having attended the Radical gathering of Thursday afternoon. The employers have no objection to the negroes deriving all the light and information they desire on political matters, but they cannot afford to pay them wages while they loiter around a court green to applaud a Radical agitator.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

It seems to us that this was severe punishment on a body of laboring men for attending a public meeting. We have not heard that any one has been discharged for attending a copperhead, disunion meeting. We take it for granted these colored men did not expect pay for the time lost in attending the meeting. It would have been easy to have docked their wages for the time lost. But this, with other indications, shows what would be the fate of the colored man if the disunion leaders had full sway.

Equality.—The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal*, one of the most ultra Radical papers in the country says:

"The proposition that the right of suffrage carries with it any social rights is a monstrous absurdity. And would the extension of the right of suffrage to the negro entitle him to *equal rights*, which even white men have not, never had, and, in the nature of things, never can have?"

Dunns' Rock, Transylvania Co., N. C.,
July, 1867.

To the Editors of the Raleigh Standard:

Will you suffer a stranger to occupy a small space in your valuable columns?

"Reconstruction" is now the watchword, and it is painfully true and patent to every reflecting mind that the sooner we are socially as well as politically reconstructed, the shorter will be the period of our prostration and suffering.

There appears to have gone abroad an impression that our brethren at the North would meet with but little hospitality should they desire to seek for a home under our genial skies. I believe this feeling to be prevalent towards our late antagonists in a few scattered spots and to be by no means general. But I will be responsible only for that part of North-Carolina in which my lot is cast, and here I can unhesitatingly declare that a hearty reception awaits "all good men and true," no matter from what point of the compass they hail, especially if they bring with them ability and energy, backed by a little of that which may as aptly be termed the "muscles of peace" as it has been the "sinews of war."

My remarks apply now to agriculturists. The Valley of the French Broad is known far and wide as possessing some of the most productive lands in Western North-Carolina. It is an acknowledged fact that fertility of soil is in this country very commonly joined with sickness of climate. Here we have the exception to the rule, and as facts well established must precede all rules, I will relate an instance known to myself and others. A well known Rice planter whose persevering energy had enabled him to retire from the more laborious life of a *practical* planter on the sickly coast of South-Carolina was led to visit this Valley in search of a permanent home, where with him, as I have heard from his own lips, the great desiderata were fertility of soil and salubrity of climate. He found here the home he was in search of, purchased several contiguous small farms, and the success he met with induced many others to follow his example.—The fresh river land produces fifty bushels of corn per acre, and on one farm, thirty-three acres, measured out 87½ bushels per acre.—Where the land has suffered from the wretched system of renting by the year, an application of lime (which can be procured at a price that will amply remunerate the farmer for its use,) will at once restore its productiveness.

But I do not wish to puff my own section of country, and it is always bad policy to do so, as an experienced farmer would, by a personal inspection, at once detect the exaggeration and evil, not good, would be the result. Skilful and practical farming is what our Southern country now requires, and I only wish to draw attention to a locality where some of those now seeking new homes, may find the two requisites—health and a soil to repay labor. Let others also make known the characteristics of their several locations, and I think good will be attained by such a distribution of information.

I ought not to omit mentioning that abundant water power exists in this section, and capital only is wanting—and our Northern brethren can command that—to make this Valley resound with the clatter of wealth-producing machinery.

If, Messrs. Editors, you think proper to admit these few lines into your columns, oblige me by sending me a copy of the paper, for which I enclose postage stamps.

Your obedient servant, KOSMOS.

We publish the above with pleasure.—We should be glad to hear frequently from "Kosmos." Western North-Carolina is one of the most inviting spots in the world. All it needs is Railroads, capital, and skilled labor. The two latter will succeed the former. As soon as the State is restored to the Union steps will be taken to build Railroads in the West, and to educate the rising generation. If we go back to the Union on a proper basis, and cultivate friendly relations with the great body of the Northern people, Congress will no doubt aid us liberally in the great work of improving the State and educating its children.—Eds. Standard.

South-Carolina.

It appears that W. J. Armstrong, Esq., of Washington City, and J. Q. Thompson, Esq., Reporter for the New York *Herald*, were murderously assaulted on the night of the 29th, in Columbia, S. C., in the Nickerson House, on account of their participation in the Republican Convention. Both gentlemen made speeches before the Convention. No words passed between the parties before the assault, and not a shadow of provocation was given. Two of the assailants are of our first families, and are violent Rebels. No fatal injuries were sustained by the parties assailed. Gov. Orr was present during the last of the riot, and advised peace by urging the assailed to retire to their rooms. Ratcliffe, the most prominent assailant, is a brother of the Chief of Police. The rioters were boisterous till near midnight, when they were arrested and immediately liberated on bail. Gen. Burton, Post Commandant, was appealed to this morning. He has the rioters now under military arrest.—The civil authorities are pleading for the prisoners and promising that they shall be punished. The colored people are in a high state of excitement. The best and most peaceably disposed citizens profess to deplore the affair.

Such is the account given in the telegram. Of course "the best and most peaceably disposed citizens deplore" the occurrence. Yet they sanction and stimulate the very spirit that leads to these outrages.

Mr. Armstrong is opposed to confiscation and argues against it in all his speeches. Yet he gets no thanks for it.

It seems that a civil officer in Columbia refused the proper protection to these gentlemen thus outraged, whereupon General Sickles removed him. This was well enough But it is like stopping one leak, while hundreds of other leaks are sinking the vessel.

The Republicans of South-Carolina have recently held a State Convention at Columbia, and passed some excellent resolutions, which we will publish in our next.

We learn that Mr. Thos. Hampson has been appointed Register in Wake County, in place of Dr. B. S. Harrison, who declined to act.

Tennessee.

We have all been looking with much interest for the news from the election in Tennessee. *Our* copy of the *Sentinel* contains the following dispatch:

Memphis, Aug. 1, 4, P. M.

"So far the election has progressed quietly, and there is no fear of disturbance. Nothing as to the result can be learned."

We were told in advance that "Brownlow and his minions" were going to carry the election by the bayonet, and "kill" or "mark" all the disunionists. The most bloody visions floated in the imaginations of the leading disunionists. But lo, the election is nearly over in that hotbed of treason, Memphis, and "there is no fear of disturbance." No one has been shot, or marked, or killed. What a wonder!

Then, "*nothing as to the result can be learned.*" That means that the Brownlow patriots have carried the State. Mr. Gobright has a long face. Mr. Gobright is in distress. Mr. Gobright can hear "nothing as to the result." Unhappy Gobright.

We take it for granted the Republicans have carried Tennessee by a large majority. This insures the continuance of peace and prosperity in that State. It would have been an awful calamity to every good citizen in that State if it had been carried by the disunionists. In that case, in less than six months white Union men and colored men would have been shot like rabbits or hanged like dogs. The scenes at Memphis and Franklin would have been re-enacted in every part of the State. The account we publish to-day of the conduct of the Regulators in Kentucky, shows what would be the fate of the people of Tennessee and North-Carolina, if they should unfortunately pass permanently into rebel hands. It is written that an "angel flying through the midst of heaven," cried with a loud voice, "Wo, wo, wo, to the inhabiters of the earth, by reason of the other voices of the trumpet of the three angels, which are yet to sound." We might not hear that warning angel, but we would see and feel the awful consequences of unbridled rebel rule. From such a fate may a merciful God deliver our people!

We learn that Mr. John R. Clements, who is teaching a colored school at Williams' Mill, Chatham, was insulted and rudely treated by some white gravel-train hands, while on his way to Raleigh on Thursday last. Mr. Clement's life was threatened because he is a teaching a colored school, and but for the fact that he offered no resistance to the mob, he would have been seriously injured. He saw one of the crowd knock down a negro man with a club, without any provocation whatever. The ringleader of these ruffians is one Bob Duke.—They are in the employment of that grossly rebel corporation, the North-Carolina Railroad.

Fertilizers.—We have been told by some farmers that the fertilizers they bought in the Spring—guano for instance—did their crops no good, whilst others are gratified with the experiment. We merely mention the subject at this time for the purpose of suggesting that the fertilizers used by some persons may have been adulterated, inferior articles. Some method should be adopted to guard against the introduction of adulterated articles.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

It seems to us there ought to be an inspector of fertilizers, so that the quality of each fertilizer could be known. As it is, our farmers are liable to be imposed upon by worthless compounds.

The Cowards!

William E. Pell and Seaton Gales, in the last number of *our* copy of the *Sentinel*, speaking of certain Republicans in Raleigh, says:

"We learn that those very fellows, (gentlemen we can not call them,) who denounce," &c.

Now, these contemptible cowards would run their heads into the fire before they would utter such language to the faces of the gentlemen referred to. Our dogs and hounds always bark and show their teeth at a safe distance.

The Milk in the Cocoa Nut.—It is said the copperhead or disunion plan in the present canvass in Tennessee is to secure the election of their candidates for the Legislature with a view to returning President Johnson to the United States Senate next year. They openly confess their inability to elect Etheridge, and hence have started independent Radical candidates, fostered splits in that party, and put Brownlow's name on many of their own tickets.

The *Sentinel* has no information in relation to the intention of Gen. Sickles as to the meeting of the Legislature during the present month. That paper presumes he will present no impediment to its meeting. The General may be disposed to let our people reap the fruits of their own doings; but it is hard that the innocent should still be punished with the guilty, by allowing this rebel Legislature to re-assemble.

Experiments in the Propagation of Shad now being made at Holyoke, Mass., are attracting considerable attention from the lovers of pisciculture. The experimentalist, according to the Rochester *Union*, "takes the spawn of from fifty to one hundred and twenty shad every night. Each shad produces about one hundred thousand eggs. He has succeeded in hatching ninety per cent of the spawn. From one hundred shad handled each night, he brings out nine millions of little shad. He states that the egg shows the form of the fish in twelve hours, shows life in thirty-three hours, and is hatched in fifty hours, in water at a temperature of 75 degrees." At this rate of multiplication all our rivers may be stocked with valuable fish in a short time and at comparatively little expense. There seems to be no doubt of the success of the experiment.